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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/587,894	07/28/2006	Eberhard Lung	R.307198	2339
2119 RONALD E. G	7590 01/23/2008 GREIGG	EXAMINER		
GREIGG & GREIGG P.L.L.C. 1423 POWHATAN STREET, UNIT ONE ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			RAGIN, RASHEED J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2834	
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			01/23/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/587,894	LUNG ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Rasheed J. Ragin	2834
The MAILING DATE of this communic	<del>_</del>	ith the correspondence address
Period for Reply		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commulation. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statuse. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply wany reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNION of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a solution.  It is period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON ill, by statute, cause the application to become Ali	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	on	
,	b)⊠ This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for	·	ters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice		
Disposition of Claims		
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>11-30</u> is/are pending in the a	innlication	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>11-30</u> is/are rejected.		
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8) Claim(s) are subject to restricti	on and/or election requirement.	
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.	
, ,	a) accepted or b) dojected to	by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any object		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including t	he correction is required if the drawing	y(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examiner. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim fo	or foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		•
1. Certified copies of the priority d	ocuments have been received.	
2. Certified copies of the priority d	ocuments have been received in A	Application No
<ol><li>Copies of the certified copies of</li></ol>	f the priority documents have been	received in this National Stage
application from the Internation		
* See the attached detailed Office action	for a list of the certified copies not	received.
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT		s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/2006.	6) Other:	

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 11 – 21 and 25 – 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kimura et al. (US Patent 7,164,218, filed July 22, 2003).

Regarding claim 11, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly for an electrical machine, comprising a housing [11], a stator [12], and at least one inward-oriented bead [31] on the housing and extending in the axial direction.

Regarding claim 12, Kimura et al. discloses, in figure 7, a stator assembly [12] wherein the stator has at least one inward or outward bead extending in the axial direction

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Regarding claim 13, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly [12] wherein at least one bead [31] is located on the housing and at least one bead on the stator are embodied such that in the installed state, the housing and the stator are connected at a plurality of connecting the points [31] and one gap [point at 36] each is embodied in the circumferential direction between the respective connecting points.

Regarding claim 14, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly wherein between a bead of the housing [point at 36] and a bead of the stator [31], there is a gap at the lowest point of the beads in the installed state.

Regarding claim 15, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly where between a bead of the housing [36] and a bead of the stator [31], there is a gap at the lowest point of the beads in the installed state.

Regarding claim 16, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly wherein, between one bead of the housing [point at 36] and one bead of the stator [31] in the installed state, a gap between the housing of the stator is embodied at a transition from the outer diameter of the stator to the bead [column 9, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 17, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly, wherein, between one bead of the housing [point at 36] and one bead of the stator [31] in the installed state, a gap between the housing of the stator is embodied at a transition from the outer diameter of the stator to the bead [column 9, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 18, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 7, a stator assembly, wherein, between one bead of the housing [point at 36] and one bead of the stator [31]

in the installed state, a gap between the housing of the stator is embodied at a transition from the outer diameter of the stator to the bead [column 9, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph]..

Regarding claim 19, Kimura et al. discloses in figures 2 and 8, a stator assembly wherein a plurality of beads [31] are embodied on the housing and on the stator, and those beads being each spaced apart equally form one another in the circumferential direction [column 4, 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 20, Kimura et al. discloses in figures 2 and 8, a stator assembly wherein a plurality of beads [31] are embodied on the housing and on the stator, and those beads being each spaced apart equally form one another in the circumferential direction [column 4, 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 21, Kimura et al. discloses in figures 2 and 8, a stator assembly wherein a plurality of beads [31] are embodied on the housing and on the stator, and those beads being each spaced apart equally form one another in the circumferential direction [colum4, 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph]..

Regarding claim 25, Kimura et al. discloses a stator assembly that further comprises a bearing support for an armature shaft of the electrical machine formed integrally on the housing [column 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 26, Kimura et al. discloses a stator assembly that further comprises a bearing support for an armature shaft of the electrical machine formed integrally on the housing [column 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph].

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Regarding claim 27, Kimura et al. discloses a stator assembly that further comprises a bearing support for an armature shaft of the electrical machine formed integrally on the housing [column 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph].

Regarding claim 28, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 1, a stator assembly that further comprises securing openings [18] formed integrally on the housing for securing the electrical machine.

Regarding claim 29, Kimura et al. discloses in figure 1, a stator assembly that further comprises securing openings [18] formed integrally on the housing for securing the electrical machine.

Regarding claim 30, Kimura et al. discloses in figures 1 and 2, an electrical machine that contains the stator assembly wherein at least one bead on the housing and at least one bead on the stator are embodied such that in the installed state, the housing and the stator are connected at a plurality of connecting the points and one gap each is embodied in the circumferential direction between the respective connecting points.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 22 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura et al. in view of Kagwaguchi et al (US Patent 7,102,259, filed on November 13, 2002).

Regarding claim 22, Kimura et al. does not disclose a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. Kagwaguchi et el. however discloses in figures 1 and 8, a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kagwaguchi et al. with the device of Kimura et al. because having the bead on the housing in the axial direction of the stator arrangement allows for the gas flow to channel over the stator arraignment thereby cooling the stator.

Regarding claim 23, Kimura et al. does not disclose a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. Kagwaguchi et el. however discloses in figures 1 and 8, a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kagwaguchi et al. with the device of Kimura et al. because having the bead on the housing in the axial direction of the stator arrangement allows for the gas flow to channel over the stator arraignment thereby cooling the stator.

Regarding claim 24, Kimura et al. does not disclose a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. Kagwaguchi et el. however discloses in figures 1 and 8, a stator assembly wherein each at least one bead on the housing in the axial direction correspond to a length of the stator in the axial direction. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Kagwaguchi et al. with the device of Kimura et al. because having the bead on the housing in the axial direction of the stator arrangement allows for the gas flow to channel over the stator arraignment thereby cooling the stator.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasheed J. Ragin whose telephone number is (571)270-1612. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays through Fridays, 8:30 - 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on (571) 272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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RJR 12/10/07

